The Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Important Speech of Senator Fessenden.

SEWATOR WILSON'S SPEECH

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. The Alabama Members Elect. PUBLIC LANDS AT THE SOUTH.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT. Evening Speeches by Messrs. Welker.

> Henderson and Kelso. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866. MR. FESSENDEN'S SPEECH.

Senate Mr. Fessenden delivered a peech in vindication of the Constitutional Amondment

tion of petitions, introduction of bills and reports of women to vote. His head was not clear as to its reference, but it was finally concluded to send it to the

LANDS FOR NEGROES.

Mr. Julian reported back the bill designed to confer confiscated lands in the South upon negro occulively debate ensued, which carried the measure over under the rules.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE FOR MES. LINCOLN. The morning hour having expired, the Sen-

ate bill conferring the franking privilege upon Mrs. Lincoln was pessed. PUBLIC ECONOMY.

The Naval Appropriation bill came up, and the \$1,500,000 appropriated for the Brooklyn yard was cut that conti down at least two-thirds. The temper of the House to sist upon the most rigid economy in public expendiever, that many items stricken out to-day will hereafter

CROWDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

large crowd was at the White House tity arging the necessities of that Territory in regard.

PROM WASHINGTON. OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES. PRINGEDING. P

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ar own mountain land—Montana. We are using no cleared with a debt due the United States or whether the or unmeaning words when we assure you that we call the gleatest possible pleasure in saying that we creditors, though inclining to the opinion that either ground might be taken. He says further, he does not eneral knowledge, that firm and patriotic devotion to the real interests and welfare of the whole country, he had not a real interests and welfare of the whole country, he had not some partial that they were trustees of the heirs or creditors, though inclining to the opinion that either ground might be taken. He says further, he does not feel authorized to pay back the duty as erroneously or lilegally assessed or collected, when it was paid under a roll of the office then operating.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.
PUNISHMENT OF KIDNAPPING.
Mr. CLARK (N. H.) reported from the Judiary Committee a bill to punish kidnapping, which rovides that if any person shall kidnap any negro, mulatto, or any other person, or entice such person

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. WADE (Obio) presented the memorial of manufacturers of agricultural implements in the State of Obio, asking for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the Committee on

Mr. SUMSEE (Mass.) presented a remonstrance against the passage of the pending Constitutional Amendment, which was ordered to lie upon the table; also the peti-tion of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia,

SOUTHERN STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

for Congressional action to exempt Northern creditors from the operation of Southern statutes of limitation, reported that no legislation was necessary, as the Act of June 11, 1861, covered the subject.

A CALIFORNIA RALLEGAD GRANT.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) introduced a bill to grant land for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco Bay to Humbrodt Bay in the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A WARDAN ENGOMENTAL TO A WARDAN ENGOMENTAL TO

samendment. They, in the very earliest day of our history, amended it themselves; they found defects in this great work of their hands, and they provided means for the amendment of an instrument which ought to be perfect, and which his as perfect as human hands can make anything. I might say that it is herely possible that, in the advance of time, circumstances may arise that will render it necessary and have rendered it necessary to revise the instrument and to accommodate its powers to the developments which time has made. Such is eminently the condition of things now. We have had a great war; that war has resulted in the overthrow of an institution in the States—one which had been a blight and a curse to this nation from its very foundation. The contest in which we have been engaged has put an end to that. There are provisions in the Constitution having special reference to the exist ence of Slavery—more especially that provision under consideration. That in reference to representation was made expressly because in some of the States there were large numbers of negroes not recognifed as freedmen, but held as bondsmen, not responsible for their own acts. Considered with reference to the political condition of the country under these circumstances, the provision of the Constitution which was made with reference to it becomes in a degree imperative, and may well be subject to revision. It may be answered that the Constitution in this par-

ment to the present day—that Slavery has existed and that it has been abolished. I might say within one or two months, that there are left in the former Slave States of the Union, a large number of persons ignorant and unedecated, who, up to a recent period, have been held in bondage and considered by the Constitution itself unfit to be considered a part of the people of the Union toldy have they been made free, but made free against the will of the population where they were held as laves, adding to the fact of their own condition the anger of those who have been compelled to submit to their freedom, a natural desire that the old master has to retuin power, and a natural distinctination to see his former slaves placed on a level with himself. All this is perfectly obvious, for we know that those who once possessed power do not yield it willingly. Men are not made of such stuff that they can give up the enjoyment of a privilege without a sigh or a struggle. What then manner of precisely it. The result of that is the conmusines of precisely the same rule and the fostering of
teeling which the honorable Senator from Massachuits has well characterized as contrary to the foundan principles of republican Government. No questhat such would be the result, and we should find
the people represented, but a portion only exercising
lical rights. Such has been the case, and we have
that to suppose will continue to be the case. Then
uestion arises whether it is not the duty of
ress and the people to establish, not only that all
averights that belong to them, but that all
ution to keep up a system, which
tyranny or oligarchy. It

payable, including less all persons to make returns aliens.

The third section requires all persons to make returns or lists of income and articles, or objects charged with any duty or tax, and to declare in such returns whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their value in legal tender currenct, and in case of neglect or refusal so to state to the satisfaction of the Assistant Assessor receiving such returns or lists, such Assistant Assessor is required to make returns or lists for such persons an englecting or refusing, as in the case of persons neglecting or refusing to make the lists or returns required by the internal revenue acts, and to assess the duty thereon, and to add thereto the amount of pensities imposed by law in case of such neglect or refusal.

We never the rates or amounts contained in the list or returns shall be stated in coined money, it shall the duty of each Assessor receiving the same to redut such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal to der currency, according to the value of such cohoney in said currency at the time and place whence the returns are receivable, and which visual lists or returns are rece

der carrency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency at the time and place where said lists or returns are receivable, and which value Assessor shall determine.

Mr. Morrill explained that the first part of the bill referred to railroad securities, &c., held acroad, and required taxes to be paid upon returns as computed in legal tender and not on the amount in coined money.

The bill was passed.

CONSULAR AND DIFLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Mr. Strivens, from the Committee on Appropri

CONSULAR AND DILLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

IN ANTICIPATION OF CHOLERA.

Mr. WASHBURNE (II.) asked to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill hierofore introduced by Mr. Raymond, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to place the halks of vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine in the City of New-York, in anticipation of the cholera.

Mr. INLERSOIL objected, and so the bill was not reported, unanimons consent being required.

CONCERNING NAVAL OFFICIERS.

Mr. RICE (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill further to regulate the appointment of Ricar Admirals, and the transfer of counteer officers to the regular navy.

It was recommitted to that Commissee.

MEMBERS ELECT FROM ALABAMA.

MEMBERS ELECT FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) presented the credentials of the members elect from Alabama. He supposed they would have to go the "Tomb of the Capalets."

VOICES—"Yes," "Yes," "That's so"
The credentials of the members elect from the State of Alabama were then referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

IN A CHANDARY.